scenes of excitement which marked the proedings in the House of Representatives yes-rday we have the gratifying information of nation of Collector Smythe by the Senate. We say gratifying, because it is evident that he was not confirmed on party grounds, but as a concession to the mercantile crests of New York and in view of the interests of the public treasury. May we not accept this act as an indication of the proper spirit in the Senate for a wise decision up ne more important questions which it will now

Travel to Europe—Want of an American Steamship Line.

It appears from the number of people making application for passports at the State Department that the number of visitors to Europe this summer will be greater than in any previous year. We do not understand why Mr. Seward should be troubled by applications of this kind, because passports are not required now. The tourist can travel all over Europe, except Austria—where nobody wants to go-without a passport from the American Secretary of State. However, the number of applicants is an indication of the number of visitors which Europe is to receive from this side of the Atlantic; and this recalls to mind the shameful fact that, with the exception of two steamers, the Fulton and the Arago, every steamship between this country and Europe belongs to foreign companies, and American citizens are compelled to sail under the flag of France or of England, or the Hanse towns. How much more satisfactory it would be if Americans could step on board a vessel at Liverpool, or Havre, or Bremen, with their own flag at the The American flag covers American soll, and they would be at home at once, even before they crossed the ocean. That they cannot do so, and that all the profits of the transatlantic passenger trade goes into the pockets of English, French and German companies is the fault of Congress. While that radical and revolutionary body is voting thirty millions to the national banks, which are rapidly becoming a source of national danger, and eleven millions to the Freedmen's Bureau, an elecmosynary institution scattered all over the South for the re-enslavement of the negroes, it will not vote a dollar for an honorable enterprise like an American steamship line.

A subsidy of five hundred thousand dollars a year sufficed to maintain the Collins line, which a narrow-minded Congress withdrew, and the last American flag at the masthead of an American steamship vanished from the Atlantic. The governments of England and France, and even the little government of Italy, grant handsome subsidies to their mail steamship lines. Why not our government do the same? It is because with the men now legislating at Washington the interests of the country find no favor; the interests of party are alone considered. The commercial pros or the honor of the United States are seconds. to the success of an election that may secure a see of power for a faction that is using the power it now holds to obstruct the government and coralize the nation. The travel to Europe next y will probably be double what it is now, and we should prepare at once for the establishment or American amship lines. Let us have a combine the largest capitalists of New York in an prise wich will be a credit to the country. One large line, with the best ships that an be constructed, well officered and propely managed, carrying passengers at a far-rate, would soon sweep the arrigu mo-nopolies off he seas. It is the duty of such en as Vandrbilt and Moses Taylor, Marshall Roberts and W. H. Aspinwall, who have great experience in this business, to set aside natever little piques and jealousies may exist between these, and unite in the formation of s grand Aperican transatiantic steamship Air: Il would be a praiseworthy national undrinking as well as a profitable commercial enerprise. They should Insist upon Congress granting their company a subsidy, and we do fased. Public opinion would be so largely with this project that the radicals would hardly cature to discountenance it. It is a disgrace a great maritime nation like ours that its tzens should be compelled to cross the Atlantic under the protection of a foreign Lag. There are no privateers now affoat to moles. theStars and Stripes, and there is no excuse for our public spirited capitalists withholding their assisance from an egtablishment of an American shamship company on a grand scale. We call the attention of the above named gentlemen to . sericus consideration of this subject.

po opera of Safo, with Madame Gazzaniga in the prin-eipl rôle, will begiven at the Brooklyn Academy of yanc by Grau's opera troupe on Saturday night. Mad-me Cach Politini will appear as Climene, and Signor Mu-

iani as Phaon.

Mr. George W. Morgan's annual concert will come off
a Irving Hall on Saturday night. Mrs. Marie Abbott,
Ilia Nettle Sterling and Messrs. Castle, Simpson, Camp-sell, 2 R. Thomas, Goldbeck, Colby and Abbott will assist. The programme comprises some of the best charac-cessic pieces of those artists. This will be Miss Stericond appearance shis season.

News from Nachville.

DECITON OF THE FREEDERN'S COURT IN NASHVILLE DAMAGE ABJUDGED FOR THE ENGLAVEMEN OF A PREE DOLORED WOMAN.

he becomes's Cours to-day, in the case of Ella Stevenso, a free woman of color, for the recovery of 300 acres f land, a large amount of property and damages for vilation of trust, adjudged that she be paid damages fothe enlavement of herself and her sons in \$2000, togeter with other sums amounting in the aggregate to \$4.35.

The Eastern Squadron.

RRIVAL OF IRLMIANTONOMAH AND AUGUSTA AT
HALIFAX—ACCENT TO THE LAUNCH OF THE

The tron-clad Mintoneman and the United States steamer Augusta arread this evening. Though they encountered heavy wether, the iron-clad worked finely.

Esseryen, Me., May 10, 1866.

The launch of the teamer Wincocki upset in the harbor to-day. The offices and men were rescued by boats from the town. The launch sank in twelve fathoms of water.

The Pourth Coored Regiment of Mary-land.

The officer of the Fourth colored regiment of Mary-land, just retract to this city, were handsomely enter-tained to-night at the Douglass Institute, by the colored citizens of Bamore, members of the society.

After in Cincinnati.

The Convenin of the Non-Epicopal Methodist church assembled in this city yesterday to discuss and effect a basis of the union. Delegates representing nearly all the chirches in the Northern States are present. The convention will probably last several days.

## THE FENIANS.

Arrival of James Stephens, the Great Head Centre.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

His Mission to This Country to Infuse a Spirit of Reconciliation Among the Brotherhood.

The Irish Republican Army to Fight This Year.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PUBLIC RECEPTION

DESCRIPTION OF STEPHENS.

Important Fenian Movements in Buffalo.

GENERAL MEADE ORDERED TO THAT CITY.

FENIAN WAR BULLETIN.

Killian Explains the Failure of the Contemplated Invasion of Canada.

The Shotted Guns on Board British Vessels Looked Ugly.

What Has Not Been Done and What Is to Be Done.

KILLIAN ON THE WAR PATH.

A British Schooner Captured by

Fenians. &c.

The "Kossuth of Ireland," the "Head Cents of America," James Stephens, is here. He arrived a this city last evening from Havre on the steamship N poleon III. Owing to the immense size of the steamsen, nearly two hours elapsed before she could be brought alongside the dock and land her passengers. The news of her approach, and the fact of Stephens being on loard, was kept as secret as possible for the purpos of preventing too great a crowd from assembling. This would have succeeded admirably if he vessel had landed the passengers upon her arrival opposite the dock about six o'clock, as there were not nore than one hundred persons present at that time wh knew of his arrival; but the news soon spread like vilidire, so that when the steamer arrived alongside the dock at a quarter before eight P. M., there were hindreds of people inside the enclosure and thousands outside. During the whole of the evening, small boats filled with Irishmen, were rowed to and round the stamer with the hope that a sight could be obtained of the great Head Centra. One of the loats was struck by the bow of the tog towing the steamer, in which there was fortunately but one han, who jumped overboard and was rescued by a neighboring boat. There was a great rush to be given the second of the Fenian Brotherhood, the Custem House officers, policemen, reporters and a few friends were The "Kossuth of Ireland." the "Head Cents of Amer sittee of the Fenian Brotherhood, the Castem House officers, policemen, reporters and a few friends were successful. The remainder took boats and were landed at the rive end of the pier. Up to half-past six o'clock the reception promised to be a very lame affair, but after that hour the people increased to such an extent that the dock was grown.

The Napoleon III. was ton-d to the left of the pier, those on the outside of the gate sing unable to see her. To those inside she lay broadside, and the passengers were seen very distinctly on her docks. The crowd was ordered to fall back from the front of the gaugany, as no passenger would be landed if it remained there. Atwere to the left of the wheelhouse, Head Centre Stephens and two or three gentlemen appeared at the gangway. Mr. Stephens was instastly recognized, and loud cheers and cries of "Stephens," "Stephens," arose simultaneously from the crowd. Mr. Stephens bowed once or twice, when the cheering increased; he then raised his bat and advanced to the bulwarks, where he stepped upon some tning which mised him a foot or so above his friends 'aned forward, waved his hat and bowed. Then broke fort a yell, which was repeated back from the thou-ands syond the inclosure, peculiar Irish yells, which were echout and re-echoed until Mr. Stephens stepped down and was hidden from view.

down and was hidden from view.

A few minutes in wall-Colfg.

A few minutes in and the Head Centre, with a friend, passed from the stop to the dock. In an instant he was surrounded, and such a vigorous shaking of hands or shouts of joy have been eidom seen or heard. Mr. Stephens received these tokens of welcome better than could have been expected. He was caim and perfectly self-possessed, smiling, howing and making hands as if he was only in a circle of sociable friends, instead of a joy-intoxicated crowd. The pressure was becoming even too great for the calm Head Centre himself, when he was hurried off by the committee. Colonel even too great for the calm Head Centre himself, when he was hurried off by the committee, Colonel Kelly having taken his right arm and Mr. Rafferty his left, the small gais of the en closure was thrown open, and they passed out, followed by the remainder of the committee, by two and two. I have said that they passed out—a tame expression for the jamming crowd which surged and ewayed like the waves of the sea. The Head Contre, committee, reporters, policemen and the immense moving masswere in a human vise, and such was the rush that those nearest the fence on each side of the dock cried with pain at the pressure, and the shafts and wheels of carriages snapped like a reed. To add to the tumult, the horses of several of the vehicles became almost unmanageable, and more than one person was injured by their restiveness.

riages snapped like a read. To said to the timent, the horses of several of the vehicles became almost unmanageable, and more than one person was injured by their restivences.

After being borne along about twenty paces, which occupied about dive minutes of times. Mr. Stephens reached the carriage assigned him—a private one, owned by Hon. John J. Bradley—and after considerable aquesting and pushing entered. In the carriage were also Outonel Kelly, Mr. Rafferty and Dr. D. M. Brosman. Before the Head Contre was fairly in the carriage the reporter of the Harari was scated alonguide the driver, and as he was in danger of losing his position be assumed the dignity of a Fenian Senator, and, knowing the destination of Mr. Stephens for the evening, in a stentorian veice commanded Jehu to drive to the Metropolitan Hotel. This awed the driver and secured your reporter's transit to the Metropolitan with dignity.

The crowd centered around the carriage on the dock, and it was with great difficulty that the horses could be made to move forward. At this moment a man shouted Take out the horses," and a hundred voices repeated, "Yee, take out the horses." but the driver, alarmed at these cries, applied the whip with forward, exterring the crowd relight and left. Fassing up Chariton street to Rudson on a sharp trot, with the hundreds following and cheering, an order was given to drive slower, but this was no sooner done than the ory again aross of "Take out the horses," when the horses were agan put to the trot by the frightened driver, and this pose was continued up Spring street until the carriage arrived at Broadway. The crowd followed, and people assembled at the corners of streets at this cheering, and rushed from their houses and stores to see a pisin carriage drawn by a span of beautiful metiled grays, in which were Mr. Stephens and three gentlemen, with a shouting crowd of eight or the hundred has been as the ore on the dock, passed to take out the horses, and, notwithstanding several policemen interfered, the traces we

tis pressure when they assended the stairs and the rushing crowd was prevented from following. The Executive Committee, reporters and a few promisent members of the I. R. B. were allowed to pass and accompany him to his room; and seeing him for the first time in a good light, your reporter is able to furnish your readers with a DESCRIFTION OF MR. STEPHENS.

Head Contre Stephens is about fosty-three years of age, having been born in 1923, in Kilkenny, county Kilkenny, Ireland. Though bald he does not look over forty. He has more the look of a Scotchman than an Irishman. He has a fine blue eye, small straight nose, a high, bold forchead, and ruddy complexion. His hair is brown and curly. He weam whiskers and mustache in true patriarchal style, and has a mild, smiling look. In stature he is about five feet aix inches, and is rather stouly built. He is very quick in his motions, steps lightly, turns his body rapidly and uses his hands with facility. He was dressed in black, with an overcoat over his freck coat. He were a turned down (Byron) collar, with a black silk neckenhief, the broad ends lying upon his bosom. In the street he were a black silk has.

On asking if his family came with him he replied, "No; I left my family in Ireland. I shall go back to them." He said that if there had been no brouble in America "the power of England would have been in our hands; every English soldier in Ireland would have been overpowered and alaughtered, and Ireland avoid has pledged to go back to Ireland. In reference to the passage across the Atlantic he said that they had a very pleasant voyage. When he said that the had been in Deblin while he was thought to be in Paris his eye twenkled as with joy. Mr. Stephens said that he was in America about eight years ago, and then organized in Brooklyn what is now called the Fenian Brotherhood.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTER.

The following gentlemen from the Executive Committee of the I. B. B. received Mr. Stephens:—Dr. Brossna, Captain Duff, P. Daly, John Rafferty, P. O'Conner, E. Sutton, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Greed, Mr. McGowan and Mr. Eagan. This committee was ordered to receive Mr. Stephens in the name of the Brotherhood of the Manhattan district.

IN VISIT OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Invitations are pouring in from all parts of the country for Mr. Stephens to pay them a visit, and one gentleman writes from Nevada Territory that if he will come there thare is ten thousand dollars subscribed for him. A public reception was intended to have been given Mr. Stephens by the Fenian Brotherhood, but Colonel Kelly said on Mr. Stephens' behalf that he (Mr. S.) would accept of no public parade, and that he merely desired to state before his countrymen in the United States the present condition of Ireland, and what prospects there was for a revolution.

STEPHENS THE AMERICA. INVITATIONS TO VISIT OTHER PARTS OF THE

state before his countrymen in the United States the present condition of Ireland, and what prospects there was for a revolution

STEPHENS THE AMERICAN READ CENTRE.

The committee decided last night with closed doors that James Stephens should be elected the Fenian Head Centre of the United States, and both factions have centred their hopes on him. It is expected that a reconciliation will take place immediately. To-day he is expected at the City Hall, to be welcomed by the Mayor and Common Council. He may go to Jones' Wood also during the day, but this was not decided upon at a late hour last night.

In a familiar conversation with the reporters of the press last night Mr. Stephens said he requested the fact to be distinctly understood that he "secaped" from Richmond Brideweil prison, and had no intention to leave Ireiand until he was called to do so by the Fedian organization in this country. He seesped from Richmond prison on the 24th of November, 1865, and subsequently went to Dublin, where he remained four months, and never left or changed his quarters. In the house whene he resided he could hear, under the window, the newsboys crying out, in stentorian voices, "The arrest of James Stephens," while, at the same time, he felt as secure there as he does now among his friends in New York. While in Dublin he was in the house of friends. He was in the habit of meeting parties and representatives from the country and from all parts of Ireland. With whom he conversed and counselied on the Subject of the great movement for Ireland's Riberation, while at the same time the policesson of Dublin and the apies of the British Crown were straining their ingonuity to find out his whereabouts. He left Dublin for France on the 13th of that month. He sailed in a little naturing a portion of this time in proximity to the English cutters that were searching for him. It is his firm intention to return to Ireland soon, and the Irish channel by stress of weather, and finally driven in the Athlone, and from there to Befrish harbor

A nervous committeeman said that was not so. They only acknowledge him as the Head Centre of the L. R. B. To this Mr. Stephens happily replied he was in the hands of the committee and should to a great extent be subject to their directions. He thought, however, that it was not in anticipation, that he efford assume to be the Head Centre in this country, his field was in Ireland, and there alone. He came to America to advance a spirit of conclination, to units all: parties of the Brotherhood, so as to smalle the Irish army to fight this year. He continued—The Irish army was ready for action in August last, and certainly not later them the early part of September, and only awaited that support from the organization in this country which had had a support the protherhood in this country had broken up. If it had not been for these unfortunate occurrences the Irish army would not only be fighting to-day, but the Irish republic would have been an accomplished fact. He still had the fullest confidence in approaching success of the mousement When the blow is struck England will find her military provises broken. She may hold the saports of Irishand, but Irishand will be the masters of the situation on land. He referred to the letter he wreth to O'Mahony, and particularly to that part in which he wrote of the "notice branches." He said the letter was written on the impulse of the mousent, and some portions of it would not have appeared on the second thought. There were some parts of the letter that it was necessary to recall. The quarrels of Irishand it, the great measure which has been the study of his life had been protracted, but not lost. He thought the reference to the "rot-sub tranches" need not be recovered the measure which had been the study of his life had been protracted, but not lost. He thought the reference to the "rot-sub tranches" need not be recovered the measure which had been the study of his life had he made the best of the letter was the best of the letter when the had been the study of his life had was branches need not be recalled. He meant was usual whon he used that expression; but at the same time he would advise that care be exercised that sound ones be not clipped. The American press had given the movement some hard hits, but he supposed it was alt

in Baffale-Important Fenian Move-

The Morning Express has received a special despatch from New York saying that the arrival of Stephens had caused important movements among the Penian chie's, and that General Meade had been ordered to Buffalo with a considerable number of United States troops. BECOND DESPATOR.
BUPPALO, May 10, 1866.

Some important Fenian movements are expected to this region. The United States steamer Michigan, which was on the point of sailing for Erie, has been ordered to remain here. It is removed that the United States troops have been ordered here.

The Head Centre in Parts-Wao Met Him at the Marquis de Boissy's. OUR PARIS CORRESTONDENCE.

OUR FARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARE, April 24, 1866.

Head Centre Stephens dired on Friday evening last with the eccentric Senator the Marquis de Boissy. The Marquis loves England in about the same capacity and with the same glowing passion that his Satanic Majesty is supposed to entertain for the can bend, or for the Fope himself. The Barquis looks upon the French and English alliance as your radical anti-Johnson men used to regard the constitution of the United States, as "s covenant with death and an agreement with hell." A Fenian invasion of Ireland or any of the English territory would be "nut" to the Marquis, and a goodly number of gentlemen of poeting and standing in the government here, less eccentric than the Marquis son other matters, entersian his opinion upon this. At the dinner were present several senators and two ournalists, and I am informed that the Marquis hisself gave a toast to the "Independence of Ireland."

Stephens, as he has been ever sicce his strival here, was Caff relicent. He goes out but little, and is very much closated with John Mitchell and other Irish "rebeis" who meet at Mitchell's residence, No. 28 Rue Lacofrede. Stephens has stated that he is soon going to America, but does not set the time.

New York, May 10, 1906.

To rea Panian Baorenamoop:

Allow me, after a purposed silence, to correct a few of the myriad misconceptions, exaggerations and falsehoods in the press on the subject of recent Fenian movements in the press on the subject of recent Fenian movements and my connection with them. The "whole truth" is no concern of the public. If stated, it would render the labor of others and my own hopes of early usefulness futile. It shall therefore be kept, so far as I can keep it, from the community, until our affairs shall either have succeeded beyond question, or as unquestionably failed. Something, however, can be told, and ought to be told, for the double purpose of disabusing my distant fellow countrymen, and lemening the inquiry consequent on the Quince and Punchinelic explanations of the newspapers.

quent on the Quince and Punchinesto expansion.

My late enterprise is merely balked in one of several aims sought to be effected, and I see signs enough to convince me that the balking in this particular is temporary, and may be overcome. When a British Seet is brought with shotted guns and open ports to ride within a hundred yards of American forts, where it can neither stay without insult, nor manœuvre without invading American waters, nor signal, at times, without breaking American windows; when the government of New Brunswicz practically coases, and the people with white lips threaten resistance and talk of "haying bean born tree."

Fenians, mistaking them for filibusters; when the shurring, by the Committee on Foreign Relations, of Rice's recolution and Pike's motion on the fisheries, has not had the desired effect of keeping our fleet from the fauring grounds nor our fishers from their accustomed and rightful haunts under the treaty of 1783; when, in short, the Anglican intriguers at Washington, headed by Thurlow Weed and Henry J. Raymond, have not succeeding in creating, during an interim of legislation, a patient peace-preserving and right-destroying commission, unknown to the constitution and abhorrent to the instincts and interests of the people, I, for one, shall persist in considering the few thousand oflams and the lew weeks' time well spent which contributed to influence and increase these several complications of reason of complication.

between England and the United States when I visited the Northeastern line, I should like to be corrected by Sir Frederick Bruce; or I any one else know it better than he, let him indicate it to the Fenian Brocherhood, and be thanked.

The charge made in leading journals that I sought to use American complications for the benefit of Ireland he a true one. I plead guilty to the purpose, but dany the inforence, of incivism. The anti-English cloment in this country needs no defence while it operates within the law. Any citizen possesses the right to desire was with England, and to labor for it on open questions, as any other citizen may desire peace with that Power, and prefer to traffic away national interests for the purpose of preserving it. Boates, Irish associations and alms merely add extra motives to an otherwise good American policy—viz; for the people to assort and develop disputed claims until the government shall have surrendered them. For the rest, I broke no law, needed to break none, and could have effected my purpose without giving the United States any undesired trouble, had sufficient haste been made. The correspondence with Genoral Meade, when published, will attest this statement.

Successful in several of the objects sought to be subserved, I proceed to indicate the cause of delay in securing the leading purpose of the trip. I clarge this to a want of business men of our race have not joined our erganization in any respectable number, or attained directing contres when they have joined it; so that he who marks out a duty or a work to be performed for the Brotherhoud has ne guarantee for effective support, oxcept that to be found in a tumult of undisciplined patrotism, pervading 'leaders' and followers alike. The buying or selling of a few articles, the getting out of necessary legal documents, the superintendence of the details of a shipment, buffle and overcome man whom no troops could conquer, whom no harries could intimidate. Now that thoughtful Americans begun to see the strict accordance b

damage either to the vessel or crow. After they left

The Late Fair

Irish State Prisoners. The final meeting of the officers of the different tables at the late fair was held at the Headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood, Union square, on Wednesday evening, May 9, for the settlement of accounts, and to make arrangements for the transmission of the proceeds to the suffering families in Iroland. The reports of Miss Mahony, thead placetimes, were read and accepted, and a committee constainty of Miss Thompson, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan was appointed to take charge of the minney and transmit it by draft to Ireland. Mrs. Sullivan was appointed to receive all money for tickets, &c., which remains unjud, and will be at headquarters every Thursday until further notice between the hours of twelve and six F. M.

## PARIS POLITICS, NOTELS AND FASHIONS.

Paus, April 27, 1866. inother Fall in the Bourse-What the Bulls and Bears
Think-Prospect of War-An International ClubHotel Keeping in Paris and Europe-Chance for American
Landlords-Inconveniences, Swindles and Annoyences in the European Hotel System-Microscopie
Drinks-Paristan Hulning Houses and Barber ShepsHow a Koung New Yorker was "Taken in and Done
For," de., de.
There was another grand timble at the Bourse yestertory in all sects of accurities. The French three per-

the disarmament actually occur, it would settle nothing, and be merely postponing the reckoning day. The questions of the fate of the Duchies and the ambitious designs of Fruesia, its desire to either make itself the head and leader of the Germanic Confederation, would still remain unsolved and ungratified, always liable to lead to open warfare.

The undisquised fact that Austria is concentrating and strangthening her forces in Venetia and the quaerilateral shows that she is intending to prepare herself against a union of Italy and Prussia in the event of a war, and which alliance Bismark has declared has no need of being a formal written one; for, as he said, "the moment the first gun was fired the King of Italy would attack Austria in Venetia, if early to prevent Garbaldi and the volunteers from acting before him. The future certainly looks warlike, and we are now looking with great anxiety for the Austrian reply to the last Prussian note.

A fotter just received from Venice informs me that notices are posted all over the city recalling from their causis immediately all the soldiers of the Austrian 1856. Great hopes aga and a result Recorable to themselves and their liberties.

duced.

Thege certainly never was a wider field for enterprise in notel keeping than in Faris. Here in the capital of the world, in a clip numbering nearly two millions in population, there are ready but two hotels—the Grand and the Hotel du Louvre—of modern construction. The others, like the Meurice, the Bristol, the Windsor and the Mirabeau, are still kept in the same old buildings that they were before the age of railroads, and when English "millords" descended at them from post chaises, moddy and dirty with the travel from Calass or Boulogus. The two hotels referred to, though new and well conducted, lack in many things the comforts which are now considered paceasties with you. The rooms do not contain gas nor water, and the latter is carried up in pails in limited quantities. The sitting rooms and chambers contain no grates, and guests are not allowed to burn coal, upon the present that it injures the gifting and paint, but in really to enable the proprietors to get from five to sen frames a day out of each guest who has a wood fire in his room. Then the system of charging is an annoying one. In these two hotels the prices of rooms very secording to the floor upon being informed that the price of his morn for a day is six france, would be inclined to believe morn for a day is six france, would be inclined to believe

on winningly apond the next thousand delines subscribed it is greatly could be supported to any form fire for surface positions and bases, back life, O'Chrhonytha newer yet in a view could be supported beauty fraging to him any country to him a view or ordered beauty of the country of the law of t

certainly entitled. He considered the joke so the paid the bill without a murmur, stuffing the his pockets. And this is one of the modes a strangers are "taken in and done for" in this city.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF RECRIVING STOLEN GOODS. Isaac Harlem, a German tailor, thirty-eight years of age, was taken into custody by officers Lyon and McCloud, of the Tenth precinct, charged with receiving a variety of clothos, valued at \$1,150, which were stolened by burclars from the store of Francis Leonard, 308 Grand street, early on the morning of the 9th inst. The stolen property was found in the prisoner's house at \$39 Pearl street. Justice Mansfeld required Harlem to give ball in \$2,000 to answer the charge. Jacob Bennest, of 56 Gliver street, became bondsman for the accused.

On Wednesday night the promises of John Nagel, 313
William street, were forcibly entered by burglars and
robbed of cigars valued at nearly \$300. Yesierday affacnoon officer King, of the Tenth precinct, arrested Leve
Blankenstein in the act of stepping on one of the Third
avenue cars in the Bowery, having in his possession as
number of boxes of eigars, which proved to be thosestolen from Mr. Nagel's place. Justice Manafield committed the accused for trial in default of \$2,000 ball.
Blankenstein is thirty-eight years of age, a native of
Holland, and lives at 15 howery.

ARREST OF "BUMBOATS." ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

ARREST OF "BUMBOATS."

Jackson.

Richmonn, May 10, 1868.

The anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson we observed to day by floral decorations of the graves of Confederate soldlers at Holywood and Oakwood. Bet cemeteries were througed with ladies and their escort Several brief addresses were made at each piace. But ness was generally suspended in the city.

Pire at Ameterdam, N. Y.

American, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Say 19, 18

The knitting mil of Stewart & Carmichael, at
place, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning,
lose is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000; insure
about \$15,000.

Indestructible Fragrance.—The Living breath of the odorferous Cereus Grandifors, as it exhalse from the magnificent fower in the gardens of Brazil, is concentrated and rendered permanent in Fifation & SON'S Extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, a perfuse for the hundrershief, which clings to whatever it touches for days and weeks.

An EXQUISITE NOVELTY

CHILDREN'S, MISSES AND LADIES'
FANNY SUMBER HATS,
MANUFAUTURED UNDER A NEW PATENT,
BROUGHT OUT BY GENIN,
This beautiful fabric to which, from the light, coot and
graceful ensemble hars.

This beautiful fabric to which, from the light, coot and
graceful ensemble hars.

This amount of the most elegant shape now to
come to Parts. Untrimmed the price is
ONLY THERE DOLLARS.

This almost nominal price for an article of such surpassing
delicacy and beauty has been affixed the "Snowflake," in
anticipation of its universal socreptance.

GENIE.

-"L'Email de Paris" is Endorsed by the great notreases.
L. ISABEAU, 822 Broadway, Sole Agent.

A.—Custom Clothing.
THE FINRST STOCK OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND PARTS
COATINGS, TRUESFRING, CLOTHS AND DORSEIN
COOTINGS IN this sty. Gentliness call and inspect them.
BEGKAW BEOS., 52 La/sycite place and 24 Pourth avenue.

A.—A.—Dr. Langworthy's New Proceedings TRUSS—casicat in use, no back pressure; makes a floature.

HELMFOLD'S, 384 Broadway.

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